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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/796,138	OKUOKA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Chad Dickerson	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2008.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1.) Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2.) Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3.) Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated a new ground(s) of rejection. However, the Examiner would like to state that the reference of Nakagiri performs the feature of "*a job connection component that sets connection information for connecting plural jobs and a print setting condition of a connected job when the jobs stored in the memory are selected and generation of the connected job is instructed*". The applicant asserted that this feature is not taught.

Shown in the reference Nakagiri is a user interface that is used to allow the user to combine print jobs together into one print job. It also allows the user to set different attributes (i.e. such as page layout) for the print job in the system. The print job used is one that is previously stored in the spool file (303) for later processing and therefore, this file is stored in a memory in the system. The user is able to generate an instruction to print the combined print job (see col. 8, line 20 – col. 10, line 24). With the above explanation, the Examiner believes it is clear that this portion of the claim is performed, but the newly added claim feature is met with the reference of Nishikawa '046.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-8 and 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakagiri '440 (US Pat No 6965440) in view of Nishikawa '046 (US Pat No 6934046).

Re claim 1: Nakagiri '440 discloses an image processing apparatus comprising:

a memory that stores a job including image data output from an image processing terminal and an image processing setting (i.e. in Nakagiri '440, there are a plurality of devices that store information. The spooler (302) is used to acquire the processing setups associated with the print data, considered as the image data, and stores this information together as a setup file for each job in a spool file (303). The spool file is considered the memory since this save both types of information. The image data and processing setup information can be stored in a memory in the host computer, considered as the image processing terminal, and this information can also be output from the host computer and transmitted to the printer (1500); see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 48-67, col. 4, lines 1-67, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-67);

an image processing component that performs predetermined image processing to the job stored in the memory (i.e. both the spooler and despooler perform image processing to the job stored in the spool file (303). The spooler (302) is used to convert print commands into intermediate codes and output these codes to be stored in a spool file (303). The despooler is used to process the PDFs of the intermediate codes included in the spool file (303), which also includes the processing setup information, and outputs this information to a graphic engine for further processing. These are

examples of the components in the host computer that are used to perform image processing to the job stored in the spool file when the print data along with the setup information is entered into the system. The function of performing predetermined image processing is performed by the spooler, which is used to perform the predetermined function of interpreting the received print command into intermediate codes and outputting this information to a spool file; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 48-67, col. 4, lines 1-67, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-67);

a job connection component that sets connection information for connecting plural jobs and a print setting condition of a connected job when the jobs stored in the memory are selected and generation of the connected job is instructed (i.e. in the system, the user can designate to combine a plurality of print jobs to execute them as a single print job on the window of the spool file manager. This is shown in figures 9, 16 and 18. The spool file manager can be considered as the job connection component since it sets the information for combining, or connecting, a plurality of jobs to one combined job name to be executed as a single job. When viewing figure 18, the figure illustrates the combine setup window, which also performs the latter feature of the job connection component, having the function of being able to set the processing setups of the combined jobs stored in the spool file that are selected and the creation of the combined job that has been instructed through the spool file manager; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67); and

a print process execution component that executes a print process of the connected job based on the connection information and the print setting condition set by

the job connection component (i.e. when the print process is desired by the user in the system, the spool file manager (304) issues a print request to the graphic engine (202) and a print command is sent to the printer driver (203) via the dispatcher (301). Once these signals are passed through the system, the print process is executed. Since the spool file manager is used to issue the print request, it can be considered as the print process component. The printing occurs to the combined job that is previewed on the previewer (306) and printed in association with the print setup changed or setup in figure 18; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

However, Nakagiri '440 fails to teach wherein the connection information does not comprise real image data but relates to processing image data of the connected job; and a display component that displays the connection information without generating real image data of the connected job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nishikawa '046. Nishikawa '046 discloses wherein the connection information does not comprise real image data but relates to processing image data of the connected job (i.e. in the system of Nishikawa, figure 20 shows jobs that can be combined together into one job and this job combination can be considered as connection information. The combined print job files that have been spooled or stored on the system are all processed image data that are to be combined in a connected job once the combination of the jobs occur; see fig. 20; col. 21, line 49 – col. 22, line 58); and

a display component that displays the connection information without generating real image data of the connected job (i.e. in figure 24, the user interface displays a

combined job, considered as connection information, without showing the real image data of the combined, or connected, job; see fig. 24; col. 23, lines 6-23).

Therefore, in view of Nishikawa '046, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the connection information does not comprise real image data but relates to processing image data of the connected job; and a display component that displays the connection information without generating real image data of the connected job in order to show a combined job icon representing a combined job (as stated in Nishikawa '046 col. 23, lines 6-23).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein the job connection component stores the connection information and the print setting condition as a connected job in the memory (i.e. the jobs that are combined are stored in association with the print setup that pertains to the combined jobs within the spool file (303); see figs. 1-3, 15 and 18; col. 3, lines 48-67, col. 4, lines 1-67, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-67, col. 18, lines 17-60).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a generation component that generates image data of the connected job based on the image data of the plurality of selected jobs (i.e. in the system, the window of the spool file manager creates a display that generates image data of the combined, or connected, job that is based on the image data of the jobs that are combined and form a single combined job. The combined jobs can also be printed as a combined job; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a deleting component that deletes the plural selected jobs from the memory (i.e. in the system shown in figure 6, when a print end message is detected to be from the despooler (305), in the flow of the figure, the corresponding page description files are deleted from the spool file (303) and the process of figure 6 is ended. Also, when the application program used in the system and the print jobs are being held during the execution of the program, the stored print jobs are deleted once the program is stopped from execution or quitting of the program has occurred. In both examples, files relating to the jobs stored in memory are deleted from the memory; see figs. 6 and 19; col. 13, lines 19-67, col. 14, lines 1-52 and col. 19, lines 17-64).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 3 further comprising a deleting editing component that deletes a selected job from the connected job generated by the generation component and stored in the memory (i.e. in the system, a desired target job can be deleted from the combined jobs that are both stored on the spool file (303) and were generated and combined by the spool file manager shown in figures 16 and 18; see figs. 9, 16, 18 and 21; col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 9, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 54-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 3 further comprising an addition editing component that adds a new job to the connected job generated by the generation component and stored in the memory (i.e. in the system, the user can add a print job to an already combined print job. The combined print job has been generated by the spool file manager, considered as the generation component, and has been stored in the spool file (303), considered as the memory since it performs the storage of the combined job; see figs. 5, 9, 16-20; col. 19, lines 17-67 and col. 20, lines 1-53).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a storage component that stores the image processing setting for the preset connected job as a common setting (i.e. in the system, the common setups and setups that are changed are stored either in the RAM (102) or the external memory (111). The spool manager (304) checks to determine if the print data can be processed in accordance to the processing setups that are associated with the print data or jobs. When the jobs are combined, some of the setup values of the jobs are changed to common values in place of the individual setups of the jobs and these changed values are stored in the spool file that are associated with the combined jobs. In the above situation, the setup values may be stored in the spool file to associate a certain job in the combination with a setup file or the common values already predetermined in the system may be used instead to be associated with the combined jobs, which will be stored in the spool file; see figs. 14-21; col. 18, lines 17-67, col. 19, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 1-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34), wherein the job connection component selects the common setting stored in the storage component as an image processing setting of the connected job (i.e. in the system, for some of the combined jobs, the common settings are stored in the spool file to be associated with the image data and to be used for the processing of the combined job; see figs. 14-21; col. 18, lines 17-67, col. 19, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 1-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 7, wherein the common setting stored in the storage component includes common setting items, which are applied to the plural jobs to be connected (i.e. in the combined job, the common settings stored in the system may be stored in the spool file in order to be applied to the combined jobs once the combination occurs. The common settings that are used for the setup files are used to be applied to some of the combined jobs; see figs. 14-21; col. 18, lines 17-67, col. 19, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 1-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34).

Re claim 11: Nakagiri '440 discloses an image forming apparatus comprising:

a memory that stores a print job including image data output from an image processing terminal and a print setting condition (i.e. in Nakagiri '440, there are a plurality of devices that store information. The spooler (302) is used to acquire the processing setups associated with the print data, considered as the image data, and stores this information together as a setup file for each job in a spool file (303). The spool file is considered the memory since this save both types of information. The image data and processing setup information can be stored in a memory in the host computer, considered as the image processing terminal, and this information can also be output from the host computer and transmitted to the printer (1500). The same system shown in figure 3 for the host computer can reside in the printer as well; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 48-67, col. 4, lines 1-67, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-67);  
an image processing component that performs predetermined image processing to the print job stored in the memory (i.e. both the spooler and despooler perform image

processing to the job stored in the spool file (303). The spooler (302) is used to convert print commands into intermediate codes and output these codes to be stored in a spool file (303). The despoller is used to process the PDFs of the intermediate codes included in the spool file (303), which also includes the processing setup information, and outputs this information to a graphic engine for further processing. These are examples of the components in the host computer that are used to perform image processing to the job stored in the spool file when the print data along with the setup information is entered into the system. The function of performing predetermined image processing is performed by the spooler, which is used to perform the predetermined function of interpreting the received print command into intermediate codes and outputting this information to a spool file; see figs. 1-3; col. 3, lines 48-67, col. 4, lines 1-67, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-67);

a print job connection component that sets connection information for connecting plural print jobs and a print setting condition of a connected job by selecting the print jobs stored in the memory and instructing generation of the connected job (i.e. in the system, the user can designate to combine a plurality of print jobs to execute them as a single print job on the window of the spool file manager. This is shown in figures 9, 16 and 18. The spool file manager can be considered as the job connection component since it sets the information for combining, or connecting, a plurality of jobs to one combined job name to be executed as a single job. When viewing figure 18, the figure illustrates the combine setup window, which also performs the latter feature of the job connection component, having the function of being able to set the processing setups of

the combined jobs stored in the spool file that are selected and the creation of the combined job that has been instructed through the spool file manager; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67); and

a print process execution component that executes a print process of the connected job on based on the connection information and the print setting condition set by the print job connection component (i.e. when the print process is desired by the user in the system, the spool file manager (304) issues a print request to the graphic engine (202) and a print command is sent to the printer driver (203) via the dispatcher (301). Once these signals are passed through the system, the print process is executed. Since the spool file manager is used to issue the print request, it can be considered as the print process component. The printing occurs to the combined job that is previewed on the previewer (306) and printed in association with the print setup changed or setup in figure 18; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

However, Nakagiri '440 fails to teach wherein the connection information does not comprise real image data but relates to processing image data of the connected job; and a display component that displays the connection information without generating real image data of the connected job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Nishikawa '046. Nishikawa '046 discloses wherein the connection information does not comprise real image data but relates to processing image data of the connected job (i.e. in the system of Nishikawa, figure 20 shows jobs that can be combined together into one job and this job combination can be considered as connection information. The combined print job

files that have been spooled or stored on the system are all processed image data that are to be combined in a connected job once the combination of the jobs occur; see fig. 20; col. 21, line 49 – col. 22, line 58); and

a display component that displays the connection information without generating real image data of the connected job (i.e. in figure 24, the user interface displays a combined job, considered as connection information, without showing the real image data of the combined, or connected, job; see fig. 24; col. 23, lines 6-23).

Therefore, in view of Nishikawa '046, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein the connection information does not comprise real image data but relates to processing image data of the connected job; and a display component that displays the connection information without generating real image data of the connected job in order to show a combined job icon representing a combined job (as stated in Nishikawa '046 col. 23, lines 6-23).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 11, wherein the print job connection component stores the connection information and the print setting condition as a connected job in the memory (i.e. the jobs that are combined are stored in association with the print setup that pertains to the combined jobs within the spool file

(303); see figs. 1-3, 15 and 18; col. 3, lines 48-67, col. 4, lines 1-67, col. 5, lines 1-67 and col. 6, lines 1-67, col. 18, lines 17-60).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 11 further comprising a generation component that generates image data of the connected job based on the image data of the plurality of selected print jobs (i.e. in the system, the window of the spool file manager creates a display that generates image data of the combined, or connected, job that is based on the image data of the jobs that are combined and form a single combined job. The combined jobs can also be printed as a combined job; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 11 further comprising a deleting component that deletes the plurality of selected print jobs from the memory (i.e. in the system shown in figure 6, when a print end message is detected to be from the despooler (305), in the flow of the figure, the corresponding page description files are deleted from the spool file (303) and the process of figure 6 is ended. Also, when the application program used in the system and the print jobs are being held during the execution of the program, the stored print jobs are deleted once the program is stopped

from execution or quitting of the program has occurred. In both examples, files relating to the jobs stored in memory are deleted from the memory; see figs. 6 and 19; col. 13, lines 19-67, col. 14, lines 1-52 and col. 19, lines 17-64).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 13 further comprising a deleting editing component that deletes a selected print job from the connected job generated by the generation component and stored in the memory (i.e. in the system, a desired target job can be deleted from the combined jobs that are both stored on the spool file (303) and were generated and combined by the spool file manager shown in figures 16 and 18; see figs. 9, 16, 18 and 21; col. 8, lines 20-67, col. 9, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 54-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 13 further comprising an addition editing component that adds a new print job to the connected job generated by the generation component and stored in the memory (i.e. in the system, the user can add a print job to an already combined print job. The combined print job has been generated by the spool file manager, considered as the generation component, and has been stored in the spool file (303), considered as the memory since it performs the

storage of the combined job; see figs. 5, 9, 16-20; col. 19, lines 17-67 and col. 20, lines 1-53).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 11 further comprising a storage component that stores the image processing setting for the preset connected job as a common setting (i.e. in the system, the common setups and setups that are changed are stored either in the RAM (102) or the external memory (111). The spool manager (304) checks to determine if the print data can be processed in accordance to the processing setups that are associated with the print data or jobs. When the jobs are combined, some of the setup values of the jobs are changed to common values in place of the individual setups of the jobs and these changed values are stored in the spool file that are associated with the combined jobs. In the above situation, the setup values may be stored in the spool file to associate a certain job in the combination with a setup file or the common values already predetermined in the system may be used instead to be associated with the combined jobs, which will be stored in the spool file; see figs. 14-21; col. 18, lines 17-67, col. 19, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 1-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34),

wherein the print job connection component selects the common setting stored in the storage component as an image processing setting of the connected job (i.e. in the system, for some of the combined jobs, the common settings are stored in the spool file to be associated with the image data and to be used for the processing of the combined

job; see figs. 14-21; col. 18, lines 17-67, col. 19, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 1-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 17, wherein the common setting stored in the storage component includes common setting items which are applied to the plural print jobs to be connected (i.e. in the combined job, the common settings stored in the system may be stored in the spool file in order to be applied to the combined jobs once the combination occurs. The common settings that are used for the setup files are used to be applied to some of the combined jobs; see figs. 14-21; col. 18, lines 17-67, col. 19, lines 1-67, col. 20, lines 1-67 and col. 21, lines 1-34).

4. Claims 9, 10, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakagiri '440, as modified by Nishikawa '046, as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Kurokawa '805 (US Pub No 2003/0184805).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 in view of Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 1, wherein, the job connection component sets the job as a job to be connected (i.e. in the system, the user can designate to combine a plurality of print jobs to execute them as a single print job on the window of the spool file manager. This is shown in figures 9, 16 and 18. The

spool file manager can be considered as the job connection component since it sets the information for combining, or connecting, a plurality of jobs to one combined job name to be executed as a single job. When viewing figure 18, the figure illustrates the combine setup window, which also performs the latter feature of the job connection component, having the function of being able to set the processing setups of the combined jobs stored in the spool file that are selected and the creation of the combined job that has been instructed through the spool file manager; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

However, Nakagiri '440 fails to teach when a password is set for a selected job stored in the memory, and, when a password which coincides with the set password is input.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kurokawa '805. Kurokawa '805 discloses when a password is set for a selected job stored in the memory (i.e. in the system of Kurokawa '805, listed in the related art section, data relating to a form is stored with a password that is set for the particular data. When particular type of form data is to be used, a password needs to be entered into the system in order to use that respective form. This is an example of having a certain password set for a particular type of information that is stored in memory; see paragraph [0010]), and, when a password which coincides with the set password is input (i.e. in the system, when the user enters in the respective password for the data to be used, the data is allowed to be used by the user in the system. Also, when performing merge processing, a password is needed before the image processor (28)

combines, or synthesizes, which is similar to connecting, the merge image and the form data; see fig. 2-5; paragraphs [0010] and [0051]-[0056]).

Therefore, in view of Kurokawa '805, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a password is set for a selected job stored in the memory, and, when a password which coincides with the set password is input incorporated in the device of Nakagiri '440, as modified by the combination of Nishikawa '046, in order to provide desired security for synthesized data (as stated in Kurokawa '805 paragraph [0012]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Nakagiri '440, Nishikawa '046 and Kurokawa '805 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image processing apparatus of claim 9, wherein, the job connection component sets the generated connected job (i.e. in the system, the user can designate to combine a plurality of print jobs to execute them as a single print job on the window of the spool file manager. This is shown in figures 9, 16 and 18. The spool file manager can be considered as the job connection component since it sets the information for combining, or connecting, a plurality of jobs to one combined job name to be executed as a single job. When viewing figure 18, the figure illustrates the combine setup window, which also performs the latter feature of the job connection component, having the function of being able to set the processing setups of the combined jobs stored in the spool file that are selected and the creation of the combined

job that has been instructed through the spool file manager; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

However, Nakagiri '440 fails to teach when the selected job includes a job for which a password is set, the job connection component sets a password for the generated connected job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kurokawa '805. Kurokawa '805 discloses when the selected job includes a job for which a password is set (i.e. in the system of Kurokawa '805, listed in the related art section, data relating to a form is stored with a password that is set for the particular data. When particular type of form data is to be used, a password needs to be entered into the system in order to use that respective form. This is an example of having a certain password set for a particular type of information that is stored in memory; see paragraph [0010]), the job connection component sets a password for the generated connected job (i.e. when performing merge processing, a password is needed before the image processor (28) combines, or synthesizes, which is similar to connecting, the merge image and the form data. The security function in Kurokawa '805 is used to set a verification code, such as a password, for the merge form that is synthesized, or connected, to the form data; see fig. 2-5; paragraphs [0010] and [0051]-[0056]).

Therefore, in view of Kurokawa '805, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to when the selected job includes a job for which a password is set, the job connection component sets a password for the generated connected job incorporated in the device of Nakagiri '440, as modified by the

combination of Nishikawa '046, in order to provide desired security for synthesized data (as stated in Kurokawa '805 paragraph [0012]).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Nakagiri '440 and Nishikawa '046 are disclosed above. Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 11, wherein, the print job connection component sets the print job as a print job to be connected (i.e. in the system, the user can designate to combine a plurality of print jobs to execute them as a single print job on the window of the spool file manager. This is shown in figures 9, 16 and 18. The spool file manager can be considered as the job connection component since it sets the information for combining, or connecting, a plurality of jobs to one combined job name to be executed as a single job. When viewing figure 18, the figure illustrates the combine setup window, which also performs the latter feature of the job connection component, having the function of being able to set the processing setups of the combined jobs stored in the spool file that are selected and the creation of the combined job that has been instructed through the spool file manager; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

However, Nakagiri '440 fails to teach, when a password is set for a selected print job stored in the memory, and, when a password which coincides with the set password is input.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kurokawa '805. Kurokawa '805 discloses when a password is set for a selected print job stored in the memory (i.e. in the system of Kurokawa '805, listed in the related art section, data

relating to a form is stored with a password that is set for the particular data. When particular type of form data is to be used, a password needs to be entered into the system in order to use that respective form. This is an example of having a certain password set for a particular type of information that is stored in memory; see paragraph [0010]), and, when a password which coincides with the set password is input (i.e. in the system, when the user enters in the respective password for the data to be used, the data is allowed to be used by the user in the system. Also, when performing merge processing, a password is needed before the image processor (28) combines, or synthesizes, which is similar to connecting, the merge image and the form data; see fig. 2-5; paragraphs [0010] and [0051]-[0056]).

Therefore, in view of Kurokawa '805, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function of when a password is set for a selected print job stored in the memory, and, when a password which coincides with the set password is input incorporated in the device of Nakagiri '440, as modified by the combination of Nishikawa '046, in order to provide desired security for synthesized data (as stated in Kurokawa '805 paragraph [0012]).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Nakagiri '440, Nishikawa '046 and Kurokawa '805 are disclosed above.

Nakagiri '440 discloses the image forming apparatus of claim 19, wherein, the print job connection component sets a generated connected job (i.e. in the system, the user can designate to combine a plurality of print jobs to execute them as a single print job on the

window of the spool file manager. This is shown in figures 9, 16 and 18. The spool file manager can be considered as the job connection component since it sets the information for combining, or connecting, a plurality of jobs to one combined job name to be executed as a single job. When viewing figure 18, the figure illustrates the combine setup window, which also performs the latter feature of the job connection component, having the function of being able to set the processing setups of the combined jobs stored in the spool file that are selected and the creation of the combined job that has been instructed through the spool file manager; see figs. 9, 16-18; col. 8, lines 20-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67).

However, Nakagiri '440 fails to teach when the selected print job includes a print job for which a password is set, the print job connection component sets a password for the generated connected job.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Kurokawa '805. Kurokawa '805 discloses when the selected print job includes a print job for which a password is set (i.e. in the system of Kurokawa '805, listed in the related art section, data relating to a form is stored with a password that is set for the particular data. When particular type of form data is to be used, a password needs to be entered into the system in order to use that respective form. This is an example of having a certain password set for a particular type of information that is stored in memory; see paragraph [0010]),

the print job connection component sets a password for the generated connected job (i.e. when performing merge processing, a password is needed before the image

processor (28) combines, or synthesizes, which is similar to connecting, the merge image and the form data. The security function in Kurokawa '805 is used to set a verification code, such as a password, for the merge form that is synthesized, or connected, to the form data; see fig. 2-5; paragraphs [0010] and [0051]-[0056]).

Therefore, in view of Kurokawa '805, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the function of when the selected print job includes a print job for which a password is set, the print job connection component sets a password for the generated connected job incorporated in the device of Nakagiri '440, as modified by the combination of Nishikawa '046, in order to provide desired security for synthesized data (as stated in Kurokawa '805 paragraph [0012]).

### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
6. Kujirai '566 (US Pat No 6618566) discloses a print control apparatus for generating accounting information relating to a print job.
7. Kujirai '707 (US Pat No 7002707) discloses a Printing control method, apparatus and storage medium therefor, and printing system.
8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./  
/Chad Dickerson/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625